THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

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Original Poetry.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

Arvidas.

IN THE ISLE OF NAXOS.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

She loved a warrior: and he left her to
A blasphemer more foul than that of Crete,
Her crime deserving plentiful expiation.
He left her on a rock, fierce, and dark,
And unfrequented; for the compassionate
Of love from Theseus; the cruel instructor
Of man's falsity.
A heart of pensive dark dread inhabited
The lonely woman, even as a veil had grown
As sister last Queen; she knew no other.
Though her credulity to forget her wrongs
Her sorrow'd if there's, and there' shall clouds and storms,
And spoke of Arvidas; she was dead.

The glow of her spirit was past,
And her heart was chosen in as fire:
No sigh was in the ashes was cast,
And her eye was still as its wont.
She raised a deep mystery now.
That treasure so young and fair:
But I guard on her mind is known,
And a cold on that love was there.

Yet her rest was the rest of the storm
When gentleness its strength o'er the wave
And pride and resentment sunken in her form
But her footsteps were fair to the grave
And her radiance was like the glow
Of summer melting the cloud:
And her heart was the fit gone day
The carpet on a deserted ground
And the wave used its restless surge.
On her fair and undisfigured face
The wind a monotonous dirge
Through the desert of her dark hair
But all passionless seem'd the Greek
The might of her jealousy there
With the stillness brought she could not speak
The thought of her Warrior Love!
And must it forever be so?
Yes—the beautiful heart under
Of woman, it lives below
The sunlight and delicate theme

* Ariadne loved Arcadius after the departure of Theseus, and gave her a crown of seven stars.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

On the Death of a Sister.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

The joyful cries of the sisters announced that they were equally approaching the port of Cette. Sophia's heart was violently agitated by hope and fear. The lightful anticipation of becoming free, of being received by Philip with the attention due to her rank, and the kindness due to her misfortunes, filled her mind with delight; when the uncertainty of the fate of him she loved, flashed upon her mind. She cast her eyes, now suffused with tears, in the direction of the prison, and her heart held in bondage, and mentally exclaimed,

Yet must I leave you, my friend! Is the noble figure yet bowed down by the weight of thy chains? or, at then laid at rest in the grave? My beloved father son; surely her hapless husband would be spared the joy to partake them, enjoying, at least, freedom from chains.

The Princess was at this moment sought by Turnbam, who said,

Her rang in hound
An earnest to some one that's dear
Oh wonderland lord
That range to his name in sorrow.

In early year:
She left the world with its pains and care,
She shed no tears:
For life to her was all bright and fair
And the sunlight was on
She slept: amid the summer's sang flowers,
But had the blest
Her soul will lose in an spotless power.

* * * AMARAN.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

Around Thee, Love, 'tis Morning.

BY GETCHER.

Around thee, love, 'tis morning
Another day is born,
Like that with which yesterday
Peeps forth the face of morn
And bright as thy own mood, love
Shines forth the cool of light
And music and lull is lurking
Beneath the silver sheet

Around thee, love, 'tis morning,
The birds are on the wing,
And through the lofty grove around
Their thrilling notes ring
The lone wake from their shadows
Abroad is the busy bee
The merry bees are humming
In last song o'er the lea.

Around thee, love 'tis morning
Bright morning, fresh and fair!
There's health in ev'ry draught, love,
In ev'ry breath we share
We'll forth, and drink it in, love,
And call our friends to them,
And hour our hearts to thanks, love,
For morning's happy hour.

Original Novel.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post

The Cyprian Princess.

A Romance of the Twelfth Century.

BY R. D. HARGRAVE, JR.

[CONCLUDED.]

The voyage was favorable, attended by protracted calms, and when off the heights of Malta, they were assailed by a violent tempest, which drove them toward the port of Africa: where we will leave them, and turn for a moment to Theophilus.

This amiable and unfortunate young Prince, with the aged Isaac, was still suffering in chains, unjust imprisonment. He had found a friend in Theodore, a son of the Governor of Tripoli, who secretly informed him of all Richard's movements. He consequently knew that Sophia had been sent to England, which was a trial almost beyond his fortitude to bear. He had also learned that Richard while crossing Germany on his way to his own dominions was arrested and put in prison. "Now," he exclaimed, "I see my misfortunes are too considerable to soften the rigor of our fate. Richard is experiencing the same cruel treatment he has awarded to me. Now, where, my captivity unbroken in the remembrance of our own. Sophia will be free! she will not be removed to an Islamic kingdom. When she arrives in England, Queen Berengaria, who will have arrived before her, will gladly restore her to liberty. Yes! I shall once more behold my adorable Sophia; and we, my venerable father, shall again be freed from these cruel chains."

"No, my son, it is not with the hope of my liberty that I shall ever escape thyself. The days commence I raise my head to end. I should be content if I could but know that those dear objects of my regard by me. Your mutual love will support the place of that cruel Richard has not been to preserve for you."

Sophia, who was at this moment in the captivity of Richard and had little cause to imagine that Theophilus could have one drop of pleasure to mingle in his cup of bitterness—abandoned herself on her account to almost hapeless despair, which she endeavored in vain to conceal.

Rose returned his exhortations concerning her appearance when in the presence of Turnham.

"Princess, do not cause me to lose the fruit of my exertions. Do you wish to become the victim of his daring projects? The melancholy state in which he constantly finds you and your countenance in his presence. She has with doubts and fears. Suspicion on his part would raise our designs. You! Princess, I am confident you would sacrifice my life to his fury?"

"I tremble with fear. What! your devotion to me cost you your life! How horrible the thought. My dear Rose, you have accepted my ruse—I see in what interest the perfidious Turnham might be hurried by my carelessness. I will amend, dry up my tears, and bury my grief so deep in my heart, that not even a shadow shall appear on the surface."

"Honored Princess, I thank you in the name of that Prince who is so dear to you, for this resolution, for his sake, for your own sake, persevere: and liberty, and happiness will yet be yours. Once landed in France, I shall endeavor myself to place you under the protection of Philip, and then exert the most powerful efforts to liberate your father and Theophilus."

"Generous Rose! I cannot express to you the warmth of my friendship and gratitude. The ray of hope you have shed upon my soul, will in some degree, assist to reduce the tranquility I am resolved to exhibit."

More than a month was the scene of change-ing, winds of the coast of Africa; where she narrowly escaped being wrecked.

Turnham exhibited every bizarre moment in studying the French language, which he acquired with a facility which proved to Rose his impatience to be able to excite a declaration to the Princess the nature of his passion. Eleonora had also applied herself to the acquisition of the same tongue. Rose turned this to advantage. He advised Turnham to study, and converse with her in order to facilitate his improvement. He then gave his instructions to the faithful Leonora, to speak to her of Turnham," said he, "never leave him until you see me, and, should he leave you to visit the Princess—gether he has, remain with her, and converse in French like."

Sophia, one day, took occasion to compliment Turnham on his progress in French. "How could I fail to acquire a knowledge of this language which promises me the delight of conversing with you. I shall be the most miserable of men if I discover that you regard me with the same, or similar feelings you regard a king whom I have entrusted to my care."

"I am not so unjust," replied Sophia with a feigned air of severeness, which concealed her contempt. "Be assured of my gratitude. In my present unhappy state I cannot promise; neither, if you are generous, will you expect more."

Overcome with delight at her condescension, Turnham threw himself at her feet. Sophia extended her hand, and begged him to rise.

"I am the obliged party—are you not about to deliver me from the power of a king I detest?"

The joyful cries of the sailors announced that they were equally approaching the port of Cette. Sophia's heart was violently agitated by hope and fear. The delightful anticipation of becoming free, of being received by Philip with the attention due to her rank, and the kindness due to her misfortunes, filled her mind with delight; when the uncertainty of the fate of him she loved, flashed upon her mind. She cast her eyes, now suffused with tears, in the direction of the prison, and her heart held in bondage, and mentally exclaimed,

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* * * AMARAN.

"I shall be truly an object of pity if you or Bruce abandon me when I arrive in France.

"This is not sufficient," rejoined Turnham with vehemence. "Do you, or do you not accept my love?"

Sophia, alarmed, assumed an humble air, and assured him "that he could depend on her gratitude, for she felt too sensibly her debt of gratitude, to, disappear of the sentiments in which she not indebted for her liberty."

Turnham was now satisfied, and retired to seek Rose.

"Behold!" said he, "as we now entering the harbor of Cette, our disembarkation, is now the time for the departure from me to sea. I have prevented myself for ever from entering England. My honor, my fortune, my glory, and the confidence of my master, are the sacrifices I make for your liberty. Your kindness can alone repay me, speak! Princess,—pronounce, and I shall obey. What have I to hope?"

Language so unpleasant, yet pronounced in so firm a tone, was astounded by Sophia. She saw the danger that threatened her if she replied in accordance with the dictates of her pride and dignity—that therefore veiled her feelings, and said with an air of confidence,

SATURDAY POST.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
GEORGE R. GRAHAM & CO.,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1841.

Acknowledgment.

We give our thanks to a large number of the colored born of the Post, for the very handsome manner in which gentlemen have been made to us, for subscribers, and for the quality of the funds, in which they have been made. We shall endeavor on our part to do justice to them in turn.

A word to those still in arrears. We shall be much obliged for a speedy settlement, or the volume is not opened, and we wish to start, as usual, with the first No. of each quarter. Let the account not be settled up, and we will take a fair start together and see who shall first rise in the race. *We shall continue to issue a splendid paper.*

R. L. & W. Stuart, are not now agents for the Saturday Evening Post and Graham's Magazine.

Public Entertainments.

We alluded in one of our leading articles of last week, to the magnitude of the State debts, and the extravagance which had, in one way or another, led to them. We then charged the cause of these debts to the merriment extravagance of society. The subject is one of importance, and well bear discussion under another aspect.

We have long thought that the remarkable public efficiency was to be attributed as much to the laxity of public morals, as to the want of principle in the conduct of the governing powers. A kind of loose morality prevails in society, the influence of which upon the public functionaries is regarded in the light of a wonder whether those perfect his servants make a compact even to picking. As it is every one's business to see after a public servant, no one takes on himself to find fault. Like the lather and shroud in Gil Blas, the public officers have a compact together to shut their eyes to the faults of one another's conduct. No is it less so with the legislature. Log-rolling and bargaining are the order of the day, and the public, on the other hands, and if it produces an honest man gets among them, he is accused much the Neil's grandmother among the gamblers—he is looked unseasonably.

The causes for all this lie deep in society. They have existed for years. But they have grown up so insidiously, that it is only since the tree began to bud, that man have been awakened even to the fact that the evil had a place in the midst. It is the general extravagance to which we have before exerted which is at the root of the whole matter, and which by creating a necessity for large incomes has rendered easily the grand prize for which every man is striving. Let us, indeed, charge this people with having many mouths to fix over rake. But so they are they created so called misers. The man who lives in a fine house; to drive a splendid equipage; to keep a large of servants; to have a cellar of the choicest wines; to possess a noble country seat; to give balls, concerts, parties and soirées in the object for which their money is earned, before their relatives, and entitle them many of honors at *Ishtiton*. In a country where few are very wealthy, and least still so by hereditary right, men have learned to use the unnecessary of the old world; and to do this they have a necessity for money far beyond their means or income in life. The result is plain. Men of moderate gain are scrambling until a few graves some mean, when some bold forgery, or government or bank defalcation, makes up the difference.

That we do not err in this opinion, may be seen on the most cursory review of the last few years. We have been our grand theme our have *Sebastos*, or one to use a more courtly phrase for these pretty—our extravagance in dress and living. Not the dress of the classic, not the day laborer, not the tiller of soil, not the trader in a small way, not our farmers, waggoners, teamsters, or others trusted also with the public purse, but noble individuals who figure as cashiers and high public functionaries, and have the privilege of swindling thousands over the counter and bargaining for hundreds more upon an foreign bed, pretends to no high breeding, no accomplishments of being descended of the gods. He is content with little. His only heritage was honesty, and that he known to his children. We do not say that if he was placed in a situation of trust, and found a temptation to raise the purse of dissipation and folly, but what he has might have fallen, for we are all mortal; but we do say, that the evil of extravagance and of luxury is against thereon, prevail closely among our respectable, and that the connection between forgery and defalcation are the crimes of the few. Does any one doubt us? Who is Caldwell? Who was Lewis?

In this game the counters are the banks are the chief sufferers, and both from nearly the same reasons—so that they are looked on as if it were but a crime to plunder them from a single man. We shall not pause on the metaphysical exploration of this laxity in morals by supposing that mere caller law remorse in robbing a little from many, than all from one individual,—but we shall merely state the fact to condemn such morality in the strongest terms. It is as much a crime to rob England *ecclesiae* to plunder the Government as to plunder a single man. It is as much a crime to swindle a bank to one of its officers, to cheat a partner, or to cheat a trader, to impose on a miner or on a saint. And the latter should be equally severe in punishing one offence as the other. On this subject we know that we would only do almost as much as the offender. They know the temptations to robbery and public officers, and yet provided no penalties to prevent crime. Not the law is inquisitive to avoid. But not until the treasury has been plundered, and the money lost, no every day affair, and the crimes of some of the greatest swindlers in the world grown into a just and by word for the market-place.

The Education Cause.

The secretary of Education, especially in a country like ours, can not be over rated. We still exhibit the secretary of how many are there who regard the cause with indifference, if not with hostility! We were glad several years ago to see the large attendance at the meeting held at the Musical Fund Hall, on Saturday evening, of the friends of Common Schools, called at the suggestion of J. Orville Taylor, the Secretary of the American Common School Society. Great interest was manifestly felt by the audience, and for some two hours the most intense attention was paid to the address of Mr. Taylor, in which he took a view of the present Common School System, exhibited many of its errors, and suggested improvements, and opened a number of experiments, both in the manner of conducting it and in the matter, also in reference to the locality and construction of school houses.

He spoke, says a contemporary, in great praise of the members of the system, as they now exist, and exhorted the friends never to relax in their exertions to make it what it ought to be, the very pride of every friend of civil and political advancement, and of the preservation of the liberty and prosperity of our country.

He very beautifully contrasted the spotless character of Edmund Burke, that "Education was the charge defence of nations," that in our country we had not the defence of the hereditary ruler, and the counsel to be a great at every corner—but we had a greater, a more glorious defence in our boys and girls going to school with their spelling books and Testaments. Throughout, his address was replete with the strongest argument in favor of his cause. With happy illustrations, and with appropriation upon the objections to a General and Common School System, he showed that it was the only way for a nation to become truly free, happy, and as a consequence, of thinking and happy people.

He deprecated the ignorance of men, and made a very strong and pointed allusion to those availing themselves power of sovereignty as American freemen do, who, at the ballot box, are ignorant and perform an act of sovereignty, without being able to read the ticket they deposit, or rendering the consequences to them of their appointment, and they basically by the power which they compelled that in an education, by means of Common Schools, was rendered the hopes of the Christian, the philanthropist and the patriot; and that very light and liberty could be successfully exerted, for genuine good, where the people were ignorant and—far better than savages.

Long as was his address no one seemed weary. It appears certain that other gentlemen announced as speakers, from participating in the exercise.

National Armory.

In compliance with the provisions of the act passed at the late session of Congress, the President has directed the formation of a Board for the purpose of "conducting a suitable one on the Western waters for the establishment of a National Armory," and has designated the following gentlemen to compose the Board, viz: Col. Bene. Geo. W. K. Armistead, President; Lieut. Col. R. J. Lee, Topographical Engineer, and Surgeon Henry M. T. Lawson, members. The Midsummer says the Board will proceed without delay to the execution of the duty assigned to them.

Proscription of Sheep.

The proscription of sheep has been very extended during the last session of Congress, and many of our most valuable breeds have been destroyed. We think it a wise one. We think it bad, as we say at the time, and we think so still. We believe the destruction of sheep has been productive of more injury than benefit. The Journal contains the following interesting statistics on the subject.

A memorial, bearing the names of several sheep having recently purchased by his Excellency, Andrew Jackson, the American Minister, of Mr. James Webb, of Richmond county, near Cunningham's Ferry, on the Roanoke, we believe that she would bring no more of a ram. She have tailed on change, blossomed at town meetings, and performed the other duties of a lady, but she never could have been induced to bear a lamb. Her name was Lucy.

Mr. Webb is at very high figure.

"The celebrity of the Bakewell sheep is well known to the farmers throughout this country to send you herewith a copy of the memorial, which we are confident they will be duly impressed with the importance of the subject.

"The sheep are gone out under the care of A. B. Allen, Esq. (a celebrated American writer and agriculturist), and Dr. Hosack's farm, Esq., of Hyde Park, Dutchess county, N. Y. It, a beautiful top lamb, and some other ewes, from Mr. Webb's flock. Mr. Allen has also procured from Mr. Webb's flock the great Yorkshire boar and a few pigs, which are said to be very large in England; we have seen them spoken of for their high excellence. The boar is said to have been in weight of 1000 pounds. One of these interesting animals was exhibited in a van, under the care of Mr. Sotham, at the late meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Liverpool.

Mr. Stevenson's ram, young "Bakewhan," is by the Bakewell ram, old "Bakewhan," and is consequently closely allied to the shearling ram hired for the season by Sir Grace the Duke of Newcastle at the late sale at Albion, for 100 guineas, and which, along with other sheep, proved themselves so prominently successful at the great Liverpool meeting of the Royal Society, as well as by the above prize shearling, and therefore is a grand son of the ram, "Bakewhan."

The ram, "Lord Althorp," the Minister at London has not forgotten the interests of the "farmer." He deserves the thanks of the agricultural community, for the interest he has taken in procuring it. Gen. Cass, Mr. Ex-Secretary of War, is making preparations to have these sheep (which have arrived) exhibited in our agriculturists, as soon as a suitable place may be found.

If we understand the provisions of the law correctly, the person who owns under the sheep are divided into two classes, voluntary and involuntary.

In the class of voluntary Bankrupts, we include all persons, being merchants, or using the trade of merchandise, all retailers of merchandise, and all bankers, brokers, underwriters, or marine insurers, *owing debts to the amount of not less than two thousand dollars*," who shall *leave the state with the intent to defraud their creditors*, and who take any other measure to accomplish such a design.

No act of bankruptcy can be sufficiently take the benefit of the act except detainers; and no one can be considered declared a bankrupt unless it is proved there is an act of bankruptcy committed within six months before the petition was presented for the issue of the fiat, by three creditors, who owe a certain amount of money, and the petition must be presented by one or more creditors, to whom is owing the sum of five hundred dollars.

Singular Suicide.

On Tuesday afternoon, a man unknown, stepped on board the Ferry steamboat Philadelphia, which plies from this city to Camden, and, just as she left the wharf, leaped into the water and was drowned. He was a stout, healthy looking person, and appeared to be decidedly stepping upon the chain across the bow of the boat, threw himself over the rail and disappeared. The boat was afterward read so was the man a letter passed with it. It appeared that in the morning he had drawn from the bank of the Northern Liberties, in Texas, a note, which is dated at Norfolk, is addressed to "Samuel Erskine, Esq," and the same name appeared to have been signed to the letter. The writer, from the circumstances we should conclude that that was the name of the deceased. The following is the letter to the Inquirer for the following copy of the letter and note.

NORFOLK, September 28, 1841.

MR. SAMUEL ERSKINE:

SIR—I wrote you a few days since, and have received no answer. I wish you would procure that little cancelled note, and send it to me, as I have no use for it, expected to have seen you home before this. Your family are well. I saw them this day. In case you do not return direct, drop me a line, and say how you are, &c.

ROBERT KNOX.

Below this, the deceased had written as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, October 19th, 1841.

Please excuse my trembling hand. I will shuffle be no excuse. I leave my money in the bank, and will had my pocket-packet not two hours afterward. Adieu, for ever. I was driven to this by unkind language. Please send the money to Texas, to my brother, and rubbed it out again! On the other side he had written this:

If I get to God be great my forgiveness for a rash deed.

The penmanship is bad, as if the writer had been very much agitated at the time.

Lectures on History.

A course of Lectures is about to be delivered at the University of Pennsylvania, by Professor Vethake. The subject is "The History of the Middle Ages." The acknowledged professor is admirably qualified for the task, and has known very therefore, expect a rich treat. The following is to be the course.

Lect. 1. Introductory.—Objects and Advantages of the study of History. Lect. II. Condition of the world before the rise and progress of the Middle Ages. Lect. III. From Theodosius the Great to Charlemagne. Lect. IV. From Charlemagne to Hildebrand, and the invasion of the Northmen. Lect. V. Pontificate of Hildebrand, and the first crusade. Lect. VI. VII. and VIII. will relate to the period from the first project of the Crusades to the establishment of the end of the 13th century. Lect. IX. X. XI. and XII. will extend down to the period, in the 15th century, commonly known as that of the revival of letters, and in which the modern system of Europe began to be consolidated.

The lectures, being extended, will be delivered on Thursday evening, November 4th, at half past 7 o'clock, in the College Hall on 9th street; and the remaining lectures will follow on the succeeding Thursdays.

We understand that the price of tickets for the course has been fixed at five dollars for a couple gentlemen, at six dollars for a gentleman and lady, or two ladies.

Evidences of Mourning.

What does such crowding in the city evidences down in victim. the windows are boxed, and empty suspended at the door handle. This custom is both impressive and appropriate and beautiful. It is a token to some from the dead, addressing the living. Yet it appears from the New-York Herald, that the custom has been a source of wisdom from this simple tradition of grief, to be passed onward, whether obeying the prompting of taste, or simply from habit. We cannot but believe that custom that mankind, and there the voice of the ebbly and the indifferent are no longer welcome. No more shall the sounds of confusion of sorrow, but those who can sympathize with the bereaved and afflicted. No one enters the house of bereavement, unless he feels in audience within, unless on an errand of mercy, or to unite with those whose hearts are bursting with intense grief. The mourning garb is a token to the eye unexpectedly in the avenues of this great city, to hush every unkind utterance. It is a silent, but intelligible and excellent character. What an admonition no more connected with mourning institutions, to forbear! because of the fast step so villainy! It appears that the President was accustomed to sign large quantities of bills in sheets and hand them to the Cashier to be completed. That he did, except by just attention, dated 1842,000 more than he registered. His wife, fortunately for her peace, died a few months since, but he left her children to be afflicted and disgraced. The discovery was made on Monday, Although shrinking about the city up to Monday, he had not been arrested. The police were on last pursuit.

Distress in Manchester.

By the last intelligence from England, we learn that in the manufacturing districts, distress is still the order of the day. The following is a statement of the condition of the cotton trade, recently made in Manchester to devote some details of the state of the cotton trade. 7,000 men were employed in the district, the kind of cloth, some are employed and the general earnings of those who were at work. The following is a statement of the number of looms employed in this neighborhood, in one week in 1840, and in the same week in 1841, showing the decrease in the daily hand. 1840, 16,000 looms, 1841, 8,000 looms, 1840, 16,000 looms, 1841, 8,000 looms, 1840, 16,000 looms, 1841, 8,000 looms,

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Agents are earnestly solicited to make quick remittances, without which it is difficult to keep accounts correct. They are also requested to give the Post office address.

Any person forwarding Ten Dollars current, free of postage, shall be entitled to six copies.

The terrible sum always means the Publication, unless otherwise expressed from us to which the paper is to be addressed.

The Money Market.

There is little new in this department. No change of importance has taken place in the money market. The demand is still great, and the rate may be stated at from one eight per cent. to ten per cent. per annum. United States Bank notes are worth more than par and the Bank is no better. The whole concern is considered as ruinous, and the Directors who through the Committee of Investigation, denied the former Bank, have been made absolute as a nuisance of it as their predecessors. Never was a "monster" handled to death in a more charitous spirit. A mere ordinary plunder of stockholders is not an event in this country. Cases have been mentioned to us calculated to touch every heart.

In another column will be found an inventory of the estates assigned by the institution for the benefit of its creditors. It shows "a handsome amount of assets, bonus."

Bicknell's Reporter has the following speculations on the influence of the late election on monied affairs.

"The week which has just gone by, was marked by the usual excitement of election week, consequent on a State Election. Business, therefore, was somewhat inactive. The results of the struggle are, however, calculated to have some important influence on money matters. Enough is already known to authorize the opinion that Governor Porter has been re-elected by a large majority, and that the next Legislature of Pennsylvania will consist of a majority of members attached to the Van Buren party, and opposed to the National Bank administration. It is quite probable, therefore, that measures will be taken to coerce the banks into an immediate resumption of specie payments, and to put a stop to the large town meeting held in this city by the Whigs, immediately before the election, the following resolutions, submitted by Mr. Gerard Ralston, a distinguished Whig lawyer, was adopted by acclamation:—

Resolved, That it is right and proper to impose the most summary of TAXATION, to preserve inviolate the honor and faith of the State, and that we deprecate any further recourse to LOANS, for the purpose of paying either the principal or interest of the debts now due by the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the Legislature of Pennsylvania be earnestly requested to compel the Banks of this Commonwealth forthwith to resume SPECIE PAYMENTS, or go into liquidation for the payment of their debts.

This severe system of taxes has, to some extent, been advocated by both parties during the recent struggle, and the conviction seems to be forcing itself upon every mind, that Pennsylvania must act speedily and with energy and reference to her financial position, or her credit, we may see, think, look forward with confidence to some definite action on this subject by the new Legislature. The results of the vote for the next year should be ascertained, and if found inadequate as well to pay the interest on the state debt as to provide for the fund, towards the object the ultimate liquidation of the principal, some further measures for accomplishing those desirable ends should immediately be resorted to. Any one suggestion is, that the measures of last year will be found inadequate—that is to say, that enough funds will not have been collected under the law as it now stands, to pay the interest, and place something in the treasury in the way of a sinking fund. It remains for the people to say whether or not they will submit to the idea of further imposition of taxes that may become necessary. We believe that will be found to be satisfied that the future the public funds will be disturbed with economy, and that no needless improvements will be commenced.

New Counterfeits.

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General News.

THE MONUMENT.—Last week, says the Hartford Herald, a body of Mexicans, numbering about seventy-five, passed through this city on their way to Naples, Illinois, to join their fellow countries in that section of the country. They were from Gloucester, England and arrived at Quebec in the Caledon. They appeared to be intelligent people, and possessed of some means. They call themselves on the "Latter Day Saints," or Mormons, and have become adepts in the knack of "coming over" the English with their peculiar doctrines. They believe in the efficacy of prayer as a means of curing all diseases. They are governed entirely by the Immigrant Shells, was seized with a mouth ache, and two of them laying their hands on her head, prayed that the malady would be removed to relieve her. We do not know whether the deluded creatures had their delusion removed or not—we believe by the result.

A LIVE LION!—The New York Sun states that on Sunday morning last, a young Irishman, supposed to be somewhat deranged, had his life by an accident on the Harlem Rail Road, between sixty-first street and Yorkville. He was walking on the track when one train was coming down, and the other going up, and avoided the descending train, by stepping between the track. Not apparently observing the ascending train, although he was called to, and every effort made to stop the locomotive, he stepped back, and met on the opposite track between the rails, the body of the cars, not the wheels, and was thrown down between the rails, and descending him of sensation. He was soon afterwards taken to the Bellevue Hospital, but died before reaching them.

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British, Sugar Colonies,	Cwt. 3,917,410
British India,	319,728
Danish, West Indies,	450,000
Dutch West Indies,	250,000
French Sugar Colonies,	2,160,000
United States,	300,000
Brazil, the exact quantity of white not distinguished,	2,800,000
Spanish, West Indies,	4,161,340
Java—without distinction of quality,	971,415
Portuguese possessions, exclusive of China,	
India, Siam, Java, and United States,	5,444,587
	10,000,000

TRIAL FOR PREMEDITATION.—John Frost was tried on Saturday morning last, for a rape on one age, for attempting to poison Alexander Stewart, by putting arsenic in his grog. The evidence showed that Stewart had a bull with only three toenail legs, which he exhibited for money, and that intercepting a debt of fifteen dollars for the keeping of the animal, he admitted Brent and Franklin, at the solicitation of the former, into a partnership into the profits, on their liquidating the fifteen dollar debt, which they did. Brent and Franklin determining to possess themselves of the bull, conspired to destroy Stewart by poisoning him. Franklin, though not ill, threw out to pretend illness, and sent for Brent, who, on the bull's account, hastened to the Spring House, where he found Stewart, and Franklin, and the latter going up, and avoided the descending train, by stepping between the track. Not apparently observing the ascending train, although he was called to, and every effort made to stop the locomotive, he stepped back, and met on the opposite track between the rails, the body of the cars, not the wheels, and was thrown down between the rails, and descending him of sensation. He was soon afterwards taken to the Bellevue Hospital, but died before reaching them.

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Political Intelligence.

Pennsylvania Elections.

The returns from our State come in slowly, Gov being now scarcely any excitement on the subject. There is no doubt that Gov. Porter has been elected by a majority in the vicinity of 25,000. We give below the returns so far as received.

Governor's Election.

REPORTED WARDSTITES.

	PORTER.	BANKS.
Philada. county,	7,000	
Philada. city,		1340
Cumberland,	1,764	
Berks,	4536	
Delaware,		301
Bucks,	624	
Montgomery,		3164
Lancaster,		
Lehigh,	243	
Franklin,	1,123	
Dauphin,	243	
Montgomery,		
York,	1267	
Adams,	1332	
Schuylkill,	385	
Perry,	903	
Lebanon,	961	
Northumberland,	600	
Mifflin,	983	
Huntingdon,	310	
Centre,		776
Lycoming,	1750	
Columbia,	800	
Susquehanna,	250	
Bradford,	1146	
Chester,		146
Clinton,	550	
Clearfield,	473	
Union,		1100
Fayette,	950	
Armstrong,	751	
Indiana,		440
Somerset,	559	
Tioga,	950	
Mercer,		589
Venango,	505	
Warren,	75	
Erie,		956
Crawford,	920	
Jefferson,	395	

Official.

The House of Representatives stands sixty-four Democrats to thirty-six Whigs—being a majority of twenty-eight for the friends of Governor Porter. The Senate is as follows:—

	DEMOCRATS.	
I.	* Henry S. Spackman,	
II.	* Jacob Gratz,	
III.		
	Benjamin Crispin,	
IV.	* E. S. Dickerson,	
V.	* Thomas M'Cully,	
VI.		
	Samuel Fegeley,	
VII.	John Strohm,	
	Thomas E. Cochran,	
	William Hunter,	
VIII.	* Levi Kline,	
	Robert P. Mackey,	
	Jacob Mayberry,	
IX.		Samuel F. Headley,
X.		John C. Calhoun,
XI.		* Luther Kidder,
XII.		Robert P. Fleming,
XIII.		* Asa Packer,
XIV.		* J. X. M'Loughan,
		* William Gorgas,
XV.	* George Mullin,	
XVI.		
XVII.	John H. Ewing,	
XVIII.		
XIX.	Charles C. Sullivan,	
XX.	* George Taylor,	
XXI.	* William Stewart,	
XXII.		* John Farrelly,
XXIII.		Samuel Hays,
XXIV.		* William Bigler.

* Elected October 12, 1841.

In the above tabled the Hon. Samuel A. Smith, of Lycoming, is placed with the Whigs, because he has associated with them on all prominent occasions of extraordinary and voting.

RECAPITULATION.

Whigs,	16
Democrats,	18
Vacancies,	1
Total,	33

The above returns are the most accurate we can obtain, short time before the meeting of the Legislature.

Appointments by the President.

Charles C. Haddock, Postmaster at Buffalo, New York.

Thomas Holbonnet, William Plater, and Gerard Hopkins, to be Justices of the Peace in the County of Washington, District of Columbia.

Samuel D. Heap, transferred from the Consulate of the United States at Tunis, to be Dragoman to the Legation of the United States at the Sublime Porte.

Henry Bedinger, of Virginia, to be Consul of the United States for the city of Lima, in Peru, in the place of Edward Bartlett, resigned.

John H. Peebles, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Matamoras, in the place of John Lewis McGregor, deceased.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.—The message of the Governor, and the report of the State Treasurer, were read in the Legislature on the 11th inst. The first is a long document, occupying about eight and a half columns of the Nashville Whig. The report of the treasurer exhibits the receipts of the state in a rather unsatisfactory condition—receipts $650,339 22; disbursements $419,-144 17; balance in the treasury $149,200 41. Gov. Polk urges a resumption of specie payments by the banks of that State, and thinks that the Legislature is in as early day for it, giving them ample time to make the necessary preparations. He represents all the banks of that State to be in a solvent condition, and expresses the belief that they will be able to resume, if a measure the time be given them.

VERMONT.—The Legislature of Vermont has convened, and the New York Tribune says that on election for Governor, the people having failed to make a choice, Charles Paine (Whig) on the ballot received 140 votes, Nathan Smalle (Democrat) 95, scattering 13. The majority in the House is two Democrats. To join the popular vote of Mr. Smalle has 21,302 votes, being 1,000 more than received in 1840, and 1,700 less than Mr. Dillingham received last year. Taking Gov. Kellogg's vote as the test, he has gained 1,000. Smalle is 5,385; on Lt. Governor the majority against the Democrats is 5,373, and on Treasurer 5,387.

STATE INDEBTEDNESS.—The Legislature of Vermont met at Montpelier. There has been no election of Governor, consequently no Governor's message. From all these officers decadves upon the Legislature.

The Governor's message to the Legislature of Tennessee recommends the assumption of the State debt, at Nashville. In the Senate, Mr. Turney, Democrat, was elected President. In the House, Saunders Doughty, Whig, was elected Speaker. The Democrats have a majority of one or two on joint ballot.

THE GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION.—Returns from eighty-nine counties give M'Donald (Dem.) a majority of 3419 votes. The counties remaining to be heard from are Appling, Pumpkin, Union and Ware.

The counties to be heard from will not materially increase the majority. In seventy-three counties the Legislature stands—Senate, 27 Whigs to 45 Dem. House, 59 Whigs to 100 Democrats.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.—The result of the election for Governor in the counties of Burlington, Camden, Cumberland, and nine Democrats; 35 Whig Assemblymen, and 23 Democrats. Whig majority, 12; last year, 43.) The Legislature elects a Governor, Chief Justice, State Treasurer, and sixteen officers, who will of course be Whigs.

ELECTION QUARRELS.—We learn from the Macon Telegraph, that in the name of Mr. Gunn, of Bibb, through the head on the day of election, in Clinton, by Mr. Pierce, and immediately killed. Another man named White, who was struck over the head with a club, died on the same day, but since recovered.

GRAB ELECTION.—A slip from the Statesman states that so far, 6 Democrats have been elected to the Senate and 4 Whigs—in the House 17 Democrats and 14 Whigs. The Ohio Legislature consists of 36 Senators, half elected each year—the House 72 members. The last year's Senators are equally divided.

REGISTRATION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—The Georgia Whig members of the House are Messrs. Haynes, Mercer, Meriwether and Alford, have resigned their seats in the House, on the recommendation of a meeting held there to this step.

CALHOUN.—A memorial is in circulation among the citizens of Charleston and of New York, remonstrating against the appointment of foreigners as Consuls, and asking for the removal of such as have been already appointed.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION took place in Baltimore on Monday. Democratic nominees are elected in all the wards but one. The vote in the latter is small, not exceeding 1000—the ordinary vote is about 14,000.

MR. JEFFREY ILL.—We regret to learn, says the Indianapolis, that the Hon. Daniel Jeffries is confined to his house, and his departure for Europe on his appointed mission to Austria delayed, on account of sickness.

CLERK RUN.—The Anti-Masonic candidate for Senator in Allegheny and Butler has succeeded by one majority. The total vote in the District stands, for Lawyer, Anti-Mason, 3,914; Gannon, Dem., 3,913.

ANOTHER GUBERNOR DEAD.—The Raleigh (N. C.) Register announces the death of Ex-Governor Owen. He died at his residence in Pittsboro', Chatham county, 11th inst.

TENNESSEE SENATOR.—Two United States Senators are to be elected by the Legislature of Tennessee during the present session.

The Western Rail Road Accident.

The Boston Mail of the 15th inst. contains the following full and circumstantial of the extent of the injury to the persons, and to the rail road cars on the Western Rail Road.

Mr. WESTON, the conductor, and a son of Mr. Blood-good, of Albany, have deceased.

Of the passengers who were much injured, Mrs. Blood-good has a fractured leg.

Of two of the sons of Mr. Bloodgood, one has a broken leg, and the other a broken arm; both doing well.

Mrs. Elliott, wife of Rev. Mr. Elliot, of South Carolina, has her arm broken, and a cut of three inches has a broken leg.

Mr. Brewster, of Westfield, has a leg broken and was bruised, and is seriously injured.

Rev. Mr. Gallup, of Boston, Rev. Mr. Hyde, of Maryland. Rev. Mr. Pierce of Hudson, (Mich.) Mrs. Pierce, wife of the Rev. Mr. Wm. H. Keith, of Maine. Miss Clement, Mr. Weston of Westfield, are more or less injured. All the above we believed to be doing well, except as regards Mr. Brewer, whose situation is considered as very critical.

Messrs. Dewitt, of Virginia, and Page of Utica, have so far recovered that they have continued their journey.

Ellen Doughty, a child of two years old, escaped unhurt she was in the second class car.

Messrs. Peabody and Lincoln, engineers, and Vanderson and Black, the brakemen, attached to the trains, were wounded, but not dangerously.

There were others of the passengers who were more or less injured, but we have not been able to ascertain, as the great object of them have left the vicinity for the accident.

The engines and cars were much broken up; the former by them will probably amount to the sum of $12,000.

A Rubber Lover.

Mr. Webb Hayes, a gentleman of considerable matters for the National Intelligencer, the following story of a rubber's connection with the affair of the heart, and its consequences.

Madame Bontet, a thriving blanchisseuse, or the Rue de Bievre, had a fair daughter, who like all her sex of the same rank, was much courted by the young men of balls and other gaieties. The good mother was indulgent to the wishes of her child, and the latter was gradually allowed to attend these scenes of amusement, obstacles took no longer certain that a young man, named Jacques Smith spot, at the Quatre Saisons. Mlle. Eugenie met with Jacques, and was greatly struck by the fact that the hearts of both mother and daughter, and the fastened upon the latter, and the consequence was a wedding. The preliminaries were at length so far arranged for a marriage ceremony on the 13th of May. But there is a long distance from the Savings' Bank to purchase a suitable dress for the occasion, and to defray the unnecessary of human projects! Two evenings ago, when the expecting bride and her mother returned home, after a day spent in the preparations for the morrow, they found a big-burger, near the Pont de l' Archevechee—they found that the Savings' Bank was shut, and that M. Bontet had fairly fled with the money.

A Good Mare.

The Grand Jury's Presentments under notice at last of the miserable and inefficient police system of this city, suggests a fortunate and well timed recommendation. It also alludes to the practice of taking bail for notorious offenders, from irresponsible and incompetent persons, and by this means allowing the escape of such villains, or suffering them to go at large to commit their depredations upon society in the community. The most important item in regard to the burglars, Swain and Williamson, have operated the ears of such people, and those who have property to be plundered of begin to wonder where no protection is to be found, when apprehended made of villainy may travel from one city to another, plundering the community without fear of punishment, though caught in the very act of their villainy. Let Grand Juries be applied to anything and the absence of such persons from duty, the existence of which no one can doubt, after the revelations which have been made. Let them be firm in preventing them, and let the public insist upon rigorous.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Twelve thousand dollars have recently been raised by special subscription, at Bradford, Co., to relieve Mrs. Angeline Brown of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

SORE THROAT, Coughs, Consumption, Pains in the stone pains of the body, and other complaints originate in the same effects of *catching cold*. *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a certain remedy* for these effects of cold; because they purge from the body all morbid and vicious matter, and thus remove the cause of disease, that the body is relieved of every kind of suffering as if by magic. Read what is to say of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, for a short time make a perfect cure of the most obstinate cold—as for the same time the blood and other fluids will be thoroughly purified, and the constitution so completely invigorated, that it will resist the attacks of disease, consider health thus before.

☞ The 10th August, 1841.—Particulars—Purchase only of the regular advertised agents, or at the principal offices, No. 241 Race street, Philadelphia; No. 106 Fulton street, New York; and No. 284 Greenwich street, New York.

Retail Prices in Market.

Beef, best, per lb.	8@10	Lard, per lb.	8@10
Veal,	6@8	Eggs, per doz.	12½
Mutton,	5@6	Butter, lb.	18@22
Spring lamb, qr.	50@75		12½@18
Pork, fresh, per lb.	6@8	Lard,	10@12½
Ham,	10@12½	Potatoes, per bush.	37½@50
Ham, Jersey,	10@12½	Onions,	50@62½
Veal,	10@12½	Apples,	50@62½
Sausages,	10@12½	Beef's Tongue,	25@50
Beef's Tongue,	50@62½	Calf's Head,	25@50
Calf's Head,	25@50	Tongue, per lb.	6@8
Tripe, per lb.	10@12	Tomatoes, qr. peck	6@8
Sausages,	10@12½	Cucumbers, doz.	6@8
Pork,	10@12½	Parsnips, qr. peck,	6@8
Pork, per lb.	6@8	Beets, bunch,	3@4
Ham,	10@12½	Beets, bunch,	3@4
Ham, Jersey,	10@12½	Carrots, bunch,	3@4
Veal,	10@12½	Turnips, per peck,	6@8
Sausages,	10@12½	Cabbages, each,	6@8
Beef's Tongue,	50@62½	Cabbages, each,	6@8
Calf's Head,	25@50	Celery, bunch,	3@4
Tripe, per lb.	10@12	Parsnips, qr. peck,	6@8
Sausages,	10@12½	Beets, bunch,	3@4
Pork,	10@12½	Beets, bunch,	3@4
Pork, per lb.	6@8	Carrots, bunch,	3@4
Ham,	10@12½	Turnips, per peck,	6@8
Ham, Jersey,	10@12½	Cabbages, each,	6@8
Veal,	10@12½	Cabbages, each,	6@8
Sausages,	10@12½	Celery, bunch,	3@4
Beef's Tongue,	50@62½	Parsnips, qr. peck,	6@8
Calf's Head,	25@50	Beets, bunch,	3@4
Tripe, per lb.	10@12	Beets, bunch,	3@4
Sausages,	10@12½	Carrots, bunch,	3@4
Pork,	10@12½	Turnips, per peck,	6@8
Pork, per lb.	6@8	Cabbages, each,	6@8
Ham,	10@12½	Cabbages, each,	6@8
Ham, Jersey,	10@12½	Celery, bunch,	3@4
Veal,	10@12½	Parsnips,

From the Gift, for 1842.

The Village Church.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

Lo! on yon hillock, smooth and green,
Through clustering maples, faintly seen,
The village church! whose walls of snow,
Column, nor arch, nor buttress know,
Nor tower, nor solemn bell,
With echoing chime, or funeral knell,
Or Sabbath music on the air,
Sweet prelude to the hour of prayer.
Yet from their cottage-homes, the train
As duly wind o'er dell and plain,
As surely heed the hallow'd day,
As gladly press, their vows to pay,
And there, the soul, resign'd and sweet,
Like Mary, seeks its Saviour's feet,
And hears his word, with trust as fair,
As though Religion's pomp was there.

Bent o'er his staff, with temples gray,
The aged pastor takes his way
Through shady lanes, where dew-drops bright,
Exulting shun the blaze of light,
And pondering, calm, those glorious themes,
That win the soul from earthly dreams,
Thinks of his flock, with shepherd's care,
And bears them on his voiceless prayer.

Here, in this humble glebe, content,
The vigor of his prime he spent,
Here found the bride who cheer'd his bosom,
And here, his children's children blest;
For, sooth to say, had wealth or power
Broke, with their wiles, his musing hour,
A richer meed, a wider fame,
The tinkling cymbal of a name,
Perchance, had check'd Devotion's sway,
Or stolen his heartfelt zeal away.

An upright man he was, and kind,
A model for the virtuous mind;
Nor envious heart, nor gossip's tongue
One shadow o'er his name had flung.
Still to his board, though scantly drest,
He freely led the stranger-guest,
Nor bade beside his lowly gate,
The unrequited suppliant wait;
Though like the Levite, who of old,
Nor lands might claim, nor hoarded gold,
He held, amid the soil he trod,
No heritage, save Israel's God.

See, round the simple porch, a train,
With greeting smile his step detain,
Whose brightening eye, and reverent air,
Their gratitude and love declare.
Nor he their honest warmth restrains,
Sweet payment of his toils and pains,
Nor with caprice, or formal art,
Freezes the current of their heart,
Nor frowns on even an infant's zeal
The pressure of his hand to feel.
Toward him each glance confiding bends,
As o'er the sacred desk he bends,
And to Heaven's smile his flock commends.
Then with glad soul, and lifted heart,
The old precentor takes his part,
And waking loud the rustic chime,
With hand high raised, to beat the time,
Calls forth no wild, Italian thrill,
But childhood's accents, clear and shrill,
And quavering age, with tresses white,
In one full burst of praise unite.

There sits the farmer, brown with toil,
Whose harden'd hands have till'd the soil,
Since, when an urchin, strong and gay,
He gambol'd 'mid the new-mown hay
And by his side, his faithful wife,
Unspoil'd by pomps and gauds of life,
Who 'mid her ruddy offspring blest,
Her sleeping infant on her breast,
Deems not that aught of scorn or shame,
Blends with a nursing-mother's name,
Though in the holy temple she
Pursue her tender ministry.

Through the low window's narrow screen,
A sacred spot is dimly seen,
Where peaceful laid in lowly bed,
With springing turf, and daisies spread,
Their fathers, 'neath the hallow'd shade,
Are slumbering sweet, where erst they pray'd
And pensive are the thoughts that stray,
To dear ones wrapp'd in mouldering clay;
And fervent is the love, and free,
That clings, sequester'd dome, to thee,
Who still dost rear thy guardian head
To bless the living and the dead.

From the Gift, for 1842.

The People that did Not take Boarders.

A SKETCH.

BY MISS LESLIE.

Edward Carteret, a [illegible] gentleman of good connexions in the state of New [illegible] came to Philadelphia for the purpose of engaging [illegible] of the law, under one of the most distinguished members of the bar. He brought with him a number of introductory letters, and on presenting them he [illegible] to whom they were addressed. While dining with Mr. and Mrs. Briceland, a few days after his arrival, they asked him where he had located himself. "For the present"—said he—"I am at the Washington Hotel—but after I have had time to look round, I intend to fix myself in some genteel and agreeable boarding-house."

"You would find it much better in every respect"—said Mrs. Briceland—"to take lodgings in a nice private family—you can in that way live more to your satisfaction, be more retired, have a better opportunity of studying, and above all you will avoid the contagion of bad example from the risk of bad society."

She proceeded to say much more on the delights of residing in a small genteel private family; and Mr. Briceland descanted eloquently on the disagreements of boarding-houses, judging chiefly from his own experience when a young man. He did not, however, explain that his means being at that time very small, he had been unable from his salary as a clerk to afford himself the comforts of a good boarding-house. Therefore his experience had been confined to establishments of low price and proportionate accommodations.

"But where,"—asked Carteret—"shall I find a genteel and respectable private family, the members of which would be willing to encumber themselves with one solitary gentleman as a boarder?"

"Oh!—they are numerous"—replied Mrs. Briceland—"families that have rooms to spare, and though they would not on any account take boarders, they have no objection to allow a gentleman of unexceptionable character and manners to become an inmate of their mansion (of course for a suitable consideration), on condition that the transaction is managed with proper delicacy, and so as never to be in the least apparent to the public."

"Did you ever board in a private family, Mr. [illegible]

[illegible]

Music of Heaven.

[illegible]

The Lover Student.

[illegible]

Arithmetical Question.

[illegible]

Education in the United States.

[illegible]

Origin of Newspapers.

[illegible]

Farmers' Department.

[illegible]

Time of Top-Dressing Meadows.

[illegible]

Salt and Ashes mixed for Stock.

[illegible]

How to Manage a Kicking Horse.

[illegible]

Muscular Action Affecting the Mind.

[illegible]

Den of Bucaneers.

[illegible]

Original Po[illegible]

[illegible]

Original T[illegible]

The Widow's [illegible]

[illegible]